

MAN ONCE FIRED FOR BEING DRUNK AGAIN ELECTED

Police Commission Re-scinds Rules to Give Belton a Job.

IGNORED NAMES ON ELIGIBLE LIST

Former Detective-Sergeant Put On as Patrolman Over Score of Applicants Who Had Passed Examination—Sowell Succeeds Barfoot—Waymack Sergeant.

After rescinding the rules heretofore followed with the strictest observance and with entire disregard of the eighteen or twenty eligibles, some of whom have been listed two years or more, the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday elected P. A. Belton a patrolman. Belton, who was not an applicant, was dismissed ten months ago on a charge of drunkenness and became an unbecoming a gentleman. He was elected by the board of police commissioners Goode, Boykin, McCarthy, Brailey and Weil voted for him, and Commissioners Thomas, Parker and Gordon voted against him.

Opposed Him on Principle. The last three commissioners, who were interviewed afterwards, said that they voted against Belton on principle, because they believed his reappointment would tend to weaken discipline and disrupt the force. They voted for his dismissal, when, as a detective-sergeant, Belton came up for trial on aggravated charges, and said that they could not possibly vote to put him back on the force.

Belton was dismissed by a vote of 4 to 3. Commissioner Bradley voted for the dismissal. Commissioners Boykin was not present at the trial. He had no application before the board yesterday. He is beyond the age limit, is under the prescribed height, and, therefore, could not have stood the field test. The board some years ago adopted as an examination for applicants. Belton was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Barfoot.

Cited as Precedent. Those who voted for Belton yesterday cited as a precedent for the action of the commission the occasion of the election of Policeman Jacobini, who, though he failed to come up to the height standard, was elected because of his knowledge of Italian, and was, therefore, better able to serve the interests of the department in the Italian section of the city.

Refused to Open Doors. Opposition to Belton's election was strenuous, and the argument was said to have been long and heated. Just before the elections were gone into, Commissioner Parker asked to amend a resolution by permitting the press to enter the board room. It was declared out of order at the time. Just before adjournment, he offered a resolution that the press should be allowed at board meetings generally. It was defeated by a vote of 10 to 5.

Novell Elected Captain. Sergeant R. E. Sowell, of the First District, was unanimously elected captain in the place of Captain Barfoot. Sergeant W. E. Waymack, of the Third District, was elected sergeant. Sergeant J. W. Sheppard was appointed desk sergeant, in place of Sergeant Sowell, promoted.

Sergeant Sowell is one of the best known and most popular men in the force, and his promotion pleased the entire department. He was born on April 9, 1866, and was appointed on the force on January 7, 1892, and received his promotion as sergeant on December 15, 1911. He is one of the oldest sergeants in point of service. Waymack has been on the force eleven years. He is one of the younger men of the department, and has acquitted himself nobly in several cases, several times having been detailed to special duty at headquarters.

New Ordinances Urged. The board adopted a resolution asking the City Council to pass an ordinance requiring all vehicles to carry both front and rear lights at night, and to pass an ordinance prohibiting vehicles from driving through funeral processions.

The board also decided to establish the position of itinerant traffic officers, whose duty it shall be to move from point to point, and to arrest all violators. It will be in charge of the Commissioners Gordon and Boykin were appointed a committee to draw up and record suitable resolutions on the death of Captain Barfoot.

TITLES NOT ABOLISHED

Bill Killed by Big Majority in Canadian House of Commons. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Ottawa, Ont., February 6.—A bill abolishing titles of honor in Canada was killed in the House of Commons today by a vote of 107 to 17. The bill was introduced by the government, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, both spoke and voted against it. He said that it was in favor of the principle of the bill, but that it was disrespectful to the king, as interfering with his prerogative.

LITERACY TEST NOT POPULAR

President and Friends Oppose Provision of Immigration Bill. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 6.—President Wilson and friends lined themselves in opposition to the literacy test immigration bill which has passed the House. This bill has been sent to the Senate Immigration Committee, and its members are holding a conference and the President to learn his views. It has come to members of both House and Senate that the bill is unpopular throughout the country.

Senator Dillingham, proponent of the literacy test for immigrants, said that the literacy test is in the bill and the literacy test is in the bill and the literacy test is in the bill.

There are a number of arbitration treaties pending in the Senate, which the President and Secretary Bryan desire to have passed. His friends believe that agitation of restricted immigration will interfere, and that the administration will be moved to sidetrack the immigration question for the present season.

BRAISTED SUCCEEDS STOKES

Medical Inspector Appointed Surgeon-General of Navy. Washington, February 6.—Secretary Daniels today selected William H. Braisted, Navy medical inspector, as surgeon-general of the navy, relieving Charles E. Stokes, whose term of four years expires.

Surgeon-General Stokes is relieved of his duty under Secretary Daniels' order, which expires on the 1st of March for one term of four years only, to insure variation in service. He has a statement praising the administration of Surgeon-General Stokes, and declaring that he is the best of the medical corps of the navy he has ever known.

President Wilson probably will send the nomination of the new surgeon-general to the Senate to-morrow. Trustees of the home reiterated their offer made to Governor Stuart to deal over the property to the State, with the single condition that a home for girls be continued there or at some other location. In this connection, Dr. S. C. Hatcher, president of the State Board of Charities, and Corrections, presented a series of resolutions adopted by that board yesterday, recommending that the institution be moved to another location; that the State accept the dedication of the property, and that a board be named by the Governor, as soon as it is found practicable to dispose of the present property, proceed to relocate and conduct the institution.

At a meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, a resolution was given over to the defense, citizens of Bon Air and others opposing the continuation of the home, having the closing argument before the committee on Wednesday afternoon.

C. W. Throckmorton, a former member of the House from Henrico County, and H. M. Smith, Jr., presented the case for the institution, both explaining the facts of the case, and the compensation, because of their interest in the work. W. M. Justis and Richard Evelyn Byrd appeared for the Bon Air citizens seeking the suppression of the home. The case was heard before the Baker resolution providing for the abolition of the home, for turning over the present inmates to the State Board of Charities, to be sent to institutions for feeble-minded or placed in suitable establishments, and forbidding the future operation of a home of this character at that location.

Talks of Real Estate Offer. Mr. Throckmorton pointed out that the agitation had been to a large extent started by A. R. Holden, Jr., of Bon Air, manager of the Richmond Evening Journal. He then read a letter, dated about the beginning of the troubles at the institution, from Charles Cooke, president of the Evening Journal, to Rev. George W. McLaughlin, D. D., president of the board of trustees, suggesting that, as it might be necessary to vacate the Chesterfield location, an exchange might be effected, so that property for certain property owned by Mr. Cooke near Mt. Elliott Springs, in Augusta County, which Mr. Cooke thought would be a suitable location for the home for girls.

At the time another officer of the Journal, Throckmorton, to this letter, showing that one officer of that paper is offering an entirely legitimate and proper real estate transaction with this home, just at the time another officer of that paper is aiding in a movement to drive it out of Chesterfield County.

Dr. MacLachlan Speaks. Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan, pastor of the West Church Christian Church, read carefully prepared a statement which clearly showed the history and present condition of the home. The Virginia Home and Industrial School for girls, he said, was established by a group of representative citizens in October, 1869, and chartered by the State for "the care and training of incorrigible or vicious white girls, who are without proper restraint and control, and who are in need of an eight-year term." The juvenile statutes, he showed, forbid any child under seventeen being confined in jail, workhouse or penitentiary, those laws making it imperative that the State should take the disciplinary and corrective treatment for the children of the State. At the 1910 session of the General Assembly an appropriation of 60 cents per day for each inmate was allowed by the State for custodial care. Two years later the privilege was added of using certain State funds for repairs and enlargements, and the State has an investment of approximately \$12,000 in buildings at the home.

Cripple Juvenile Courts. To close the home at this time, Dr. MacLachlan said, would cripple the work of every juvenile court in Virginia, would be a piece of special legislation in the interests of private parties whose rights under the law have already been passed upon by the courts of their own county, an act of injustice to those who have given of their time and money to found the home, and a step backward, which it would take years to repair in the child welfare activities of the State.

Dr. MacLachlan reviewed in some detail the charges made by the Bon Air Citizens Association and the efforts to have himself and three other members of the board indicted. Many of the statements made, he asserted, had been exaggerated, while others had been entirely baseless. They were accusations "made in hysteria and brought forth in some degree of temper." As chairman of the committee on admissions

Page on Monroe Doctrine. Tells English Audience That It Stands for Self-Government. Newcastle, England, February 6.—Walter H. Page, the American ambassador in an address here to-night before the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, touched upon the Monroe Doctrine and the situation in Mexico. He said the United States desired no more territory.

The Monroe Doctrine, the ambassador declared, stood for self-government. The United States desired no European government in America, because it wished to dedicate the American Continent to self-government by the people.

Mr. Page said the United States could send an army into Mexico to establish a protectorate—that would not be self-government. Mr. Page is visiting Newcastle as the guest of Lord Jocoy.

LAND DEAL BEHIND ATTACK ON HOME, LAWYER CHARGES

Throckmorton Says Trade Began at Time of Cooke Offer.

INMATES UPSET BY OUTSIDE TALK

Trustees Want State to Take Over Institution Near Bon Air on Condition That Girls Are Provided For—Board's Side Is Aply Presented.

Evidence to show that a State home for girls is a forward tendency, whether in Chesterfield County or elsewhere, is an absolute necessity in the State's reformatory system, and that without it the whole idea of the Juvenile Court would fall, was brought strongly before the House committee for Asylums and Prisons yesterday afternoon. It was broadly intimated by attorneys for the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, near Bon Air, that the settlement of the home had its inception in the desire for a real estate trade of that property for a certain tract in Augusta County, and that the later outbreaks of the inmates had been incited by hysteria with the hysterical attacks of the opposition.

Trustees of the home reiterated their offer made to Governor Stuart to deal over the property to the State, with the single condition that a home for girls be continued there or at some other location. In this connection, Dr. S. C. Hatcher, president of the State Board of Charities, and Corrections, presented a series of resolutions adopted by that board yesterday, recommending that the institution be moved to another location; that the State accept the dedication of the property, and that a board be named by the Governor, as soon as it is found practicable to dispose of the present property, proceed to relocate and conduct the institution.

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MEXICAN REBELS PLAN TO PURCHASE TWO WAR VESSELS

Ships Already Selected and Ready to Proceed Against Federals.

VILLA READY TO ATTACK TORREON

Efforts to Purchase Discarded American Army Rifles, Presumably for Constitutionals, Fall Through—Spaniards Advised by Home Government to Leave Country.

Troops in Readiness for Conspirators. Mexico City, February 6.—Reports that conspirators were planning a military movement against the Federal troops of the entire garrison being held in quarters or placed on guard in the neighborhood of the artillery barracks.

Soldiers were on top of some of the buildings, from which a few families had been advised to move. The guard at the palace was increased, and soldiers slept in the courtyard.

General Biquette, Minister of War, and the most prominent military officers were in conference to-night.

Douglas, Ariz., February 6.—Statements from sources friendly to Huerta that the lifting of the embargo would do the Constitutional cause no good, because the rebels had no money, today were met with declarations by Carranza agents that they had money enough to buy rifles by the hundred thousands, but that they were financially able to purchase warships of sufficient destructive power to blow the Federal navy out of the water.

Two warships of not less than 15,000 tons displacement each will be purchased immediately for operations along the Pacific coast of Mexico, according to a statement by Constitutional Consul Lelivier to-day. It was hinted that these vessels already were selected, and would be ready immediately after purchase to proceed against the Federal gunboats, which are reinforcing Huerta garrisons at Guaymas and Manzanillo.

A warship of 15,000 tons displacement would be much larger than the Oregon, which was captured in the battle of Manila, and would be almost equal in size to the big United States armored cruiser Maryland.

No Sale of Discarded Arms. Washington, February 6.—Plans to purchase discarded American army rifles, presumably for resale to Mexican Constitutionalists, to-day fell through when Secretary Garrison declined to modify the regulation forbidding sales of army rifles or ammunition except with the stipulation that they are to be sent "beyond the seas." As there are no means of delivering arms to the Spaniards in Torreon by sea, the negotiations for the present, at least, are ended. Secretary Garrison declined to give the names of the would-be purchasers, but it was reported that Spaniards in Torreon expected to send the Kraig-Jorgensen and their cartridges directly across the Texas border to the revolutionists.

Spaniards Urged to Leave. El Paso, Texas, February 6.—Fearful that General Villa will carry out his threat to deal summarily with Spaniards should they be captured in the attack on Torreon, agents of Spain telegraphed to the Spanish minister at Washington, asking that he be urged to advise the Spaniards to leave Torreon before the battle begins. Spanish refugees, driven out of Chihuahua after much of their property had been confiscated by Villa, were anxious that Spaniards in Torreon leave there for Monterey or the United States.

General Villa's assertion that he would execute Spaniards, he says, have taken up arms to support the Federal cause, was accepted as a warning for them to leave the country while they had a chance.

Under an order from Washington releasing munitions of war seized before the lifting of the embargo, the Federal leaders asked that 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition and one field gun held in El Paso be turned over to them.

Orders, including one for 1,100,000 rounds of ammunition, and one for 100,000 rifles of standard make, were placed with manufacturers in the United States. The rebels have decided to buy guns like those used in the Mexican revolution.

(Continued On Third Page.)

CRUELTY BEATS CHILDREN

Officers Compelled to Overpower Drunkard. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Passaic, N. J., February 6.—Attracted by a little girl, Constable Louis Wallisch burst into a house on Second Street today and beat his way through the house, his daughter, Frances, eleven years old, held to a bedpost by a heavy iron chain was on the floor, and the girl was crying. The boy was black and blue from beatings. Seven other children, ranging from three to ten years of age, were in closets, under beds, and out of the way, all in terror of their lives.

The constable, however, did not leave off beating the little girl until the constable pounced upon him and held him out up on sight. He was getting the better of the constable when Detective Sergeant Crawford arrived. Arriving to find the constable was until finally one of them managed to clinch with him and the other used a "thumb screw" to hold him.

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HOUSE WILL VOTE ON AMENDMENTS

Declines to Leave Final Draft to Conference Committee.

BILL IS SPECIAL ORDER FOR TO-DAY

Delegates to Consider Amendments on Their Merits, Agreeing to Those That Are Acceptable and Rejecting Others—Oliver and Williams Join in Lively Tilt.

The House of Delegates yesterday declined to leave to a conference committee of the two houses the final drafting of the terms and conditions of the question of State-wide prohibition shall be submitted to the people. Instead it voted to take up and consider the Senate amendments serially, with a view of agreeing to such amendments as the voters of the majority, and of rejecting other amendments.

This decision was reached after nearly two hours of vigorous debate, after the chair had ruled that a report of a conference committee was not divisible, but that the bill, as amended, was a whole. After some sparring, the position, the House ordered the Senate amendments printed, and made their consideration a special and continuing order for the week to-day.

As the situation stands, both houses have voted by decisive majorities to refer to the people the question of whether the State shall adopt State-wide prohibition, or continue under the present policy of local option. Since the bill was passed by the House, a large number of amendments have been introduced upon it, some which may meet little approval, and others which will meet with vigorous opposition.

The action yesterday was taken to indicate the desire of the House to shape the bill on the floor with the full knowledge of the members as to what it contains, and the provisions, excellent or otherwise, which the referendum is to be had, rather than, as one member expressed it, to swallow whole a report drawn by a conference committee of the two chambers, in the process of swapping amendments.

After the usual preliminaries the clerk reported the Williams enabling act as returned by the Senate with amendments. Judge Martin Williams, who introduced the bill, moved that the House do not concur in the amendments. He indicated that it was his expectation when that action was communicated to the Senate, that the Senate would refer to a conference, when the differences between the two houses could be straightened out.

Mr. Willis, of Roanoke, protested against this procedure. Some of the amendments, he said, were excellent, and as one who voted for the bill, he was sure they would be concurred in, while others would meet objection. He favored going ahead and getting the sense of the people on the amendments, so that a conference committee would know what the House desired.

"A conference report has to be adopted or rejected in toto," said Mr. Oliver, of Fairfax, "and the question of this House will have to pass on these amendments."

Judge Williams said he did not think this was the case, and that the whole bill, as amended, would be referred to a conference committee, where a conference committee were allowed to put it in proper form.

"Is it your position that you seek to avoid exposing the individual position of members by a conference on amendments?" asked Mr. Birrell.

"Absolutely not," retorted Judge Williams, "I resent the insinuation. Any man who will dodge going on record is not a member of this House."

Myers Offers Substitute. Mr. Myers, of Richmond, moved as a substitute that the House take up the amendments serially. He explained that if some of the amendments were excellent, and others were not, it would avoid the necessity of conference as to those items, and in the event of a conference, would let the conferees know the views of the House.

"We have no reason to anticipate a conference," said Major Stubbs, the parliamentarian of the House. "We cannot ask for one. If we reject the amendments, the Senate may or it may not refer to a conference. If it does not, the matter is dead. The House may concur in certain amendments, the Senate may recede from other amendments, and the matter be settled. Certainly, any member has the absolute right to ask that the amendments be separated."

CAUGHT AFTER MANY MONTHS

Men Who Cleared Up \$50,000 from Banks and Jewelry Firm Arrested. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, February 6.—After a chase extending over practically every big city in the United States, detectives today captured a man who had finally cleaned up more than \$50,000 from banks and jewelry firms in several cities.

The man, who is now in jail, is Frank von Gordon, but he is known by half a dozen aliases. Once his position was ascertained by the police, including the Countess Ilka Kinsky-Palmer, then a visitor here, for \$2,000.

According to the detectives who made the arrest, von Gordon's plan was to go to a big city, establish the acquaintance of the official of some bank. Then he would deposit a sum of money in the bank, and finally make the bank get several bonus checks cashed. Before the fraud could be discovered, he would leave the city, and would be back in another city with the jewels. After getting well enough acquainted he would ask to have jewelry sent to his hotel for the purpose of looking at, and would then manage to keep the messenger that brought the jewels occupied while they got away.

Goethals in Sole Charge. Will Make All Appointments, Except of Judicial Character, in Canal Zone. Washington, February 6.—By an executive order of the President, Colonel Goethals, who is in command of the Canal Zone, has been empowered to make all the appointments except those of a judicial character for the government of the Canal Zone.

It is estimated that by this order the Canal Zone will have control of the employment of from 2,500 to 3,000 employees.

The question of salaries of the ordinary employes and skilled laborers is regarded by the Canal Commission as a matter of the highest importance. The law is that salaries for such labor shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent similar labor in other parts of the United States. It will be Colonel Goethals' duty to ascertain what is the right scale of pay for the Canal Zone, and to report thereon to the President.

The act also says that the Governor shall prescribe the qualifications necessary for the appointment of the various classes for employment on the canal, and that he shall include their duties for work in the climate of the zone.

Colonel Goethals, it is announced, is coming to Washington on February 10 to confer with the President and the Secretary of War.

Will Be President's Representative at Funeral of Bremner. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 6.—President Wilson will send Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty as his representative to the funeral of the late Congressman Robert G. Bremner, who died in Baltimore while undergoing operations for cancer of the throat.

Secretary Tumulty will be held in Passaic, N. J., on Monday, it was announced to-day. The funeral will be held at Passaic, N. J., on Monday, it was announced to-day. The funeral will be held at Passaic, N. J., on Monday, it was announced to-day.

Yacht Still Aground. Majority of Crew Taken From the Warrior, Which Is in No Danger. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, February 6.—Notwithstanding previous reports that Frederick W. Vanderbilt's yacht, Warrior, had been refloated, it was reported to-day that the vessel was still aground, a report to-night was received that the yacht still was aground. The wireless operator on the vessel reported that a rescuing tug had taken thirty-eight members of the crew to Salsburgh, and that the vessel was still aground. It was stated that the rescuing tug had been unable to get a hawser aboard, because the hawser was broken, but that the vessel was in no danger.

POSTMASTER AT FOOT POINT. Nomination of J. L. Bland Is Sent to Congress. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 6.—J. L. Bland was to-day nominated to the postmaster at Foot Point, Va. His appointment was recommended by Congressman Montague several months ago, and the existing endorsement to the duty is anticipated in securing prompt confirmation by the Senate.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of William E. Ramsey to be postmaster at Gretna, Va. His appointment was recommended by Congressman Saunders, after the office was advanced from fourth to third class on January 1, 1914.

ON TRAIL OF TRAIN WRECKERS. Tracks Indicate Three Men, Who Are Believed to Be Robbers, Were on Train. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Albuquerque, N. M., February 6.—Deputy sheriffs this morning tracked the tracks of a train wrecked at Foot Point, Va. The trail indicates three men. Navajo trackers took the trail from the mine into the foothills. It now is believed that the robbers were on the train, but that the men were frightened at the results of their work.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS. Speaker Pro Tem. of South Carolina House in Grave Condition. Columbia, S. C., February 6.—Dr. C. T. Wyeche, of Newberry County, Speaker pro tem, while presiding over the lower house of the General Assembly to-night, was stricken with paralysis and fell into the arms of Speaker Mondell Smith. Physicians say his condition is grave.

9647 Want Ads. Since January 1 of this year, not including to-day's issue, The Times-Dispatch has printed 9,647 Want Ads. These figures prove that the people recognize The Times-Dispatch as the greatest advertising medium in this section of the country. These figures prove that the people secure results from advertising in this newspaper. If you want to employ any one, to secure employment, to sell something or to buy anything, try a Want Ad in The Times-Dispatch. Call Monroe!